

6.0 COORDINATION AND COMMITMENTS

6.1 Summary of Coordination

This section summarizes the coordination efforts and meetings for the mitigation concepts and plans.

6.1.1 Federal Agencies

On March 30, 1999, a meeting was held with the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the meeting was to update the federal resource agencies on the status of the proposed action. The agencies had no specific concerns. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was not present, but received a similar update on July 30, 1999.

On March 22, 2000, a similar update meeting was held for the federal resource agencies listed above. At this meeting, the agencies indicated that because of the age of the wetland delineations, an update should be performed. No additional concerns were expressed.

6.1.2 State Agencies

On April 13, 2000 at a meeting with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA), the status on the Lustron House was discussed. Procedures and subsequent actions to be taken were addressed. The Illinois State Toll Highway Authority (ISTHA) developed alternative mitigation suggestions for IHPA to review. The process to revise the Section 106 mitigation is ongoing.

On October 26, 2000, a meeting was held with IDNR to discuss appropriate locations for wetland mitigation. It was determined that using property along Spring Creek east of Gougar Road would be acceptable as a third mitigation site. It was also determined that this location would be considered on-site as it is less than 1.6 kilometer (one mile) from the project.

6.1.3 Regional Agencies

A meeting was held with Will County Highway Department representatives on March 16, 1999 to determine the baseline highway improvements for the No-Action Alternative.

A meeting was held with the Chicago Area Transportation Study (CATS) on March 17, 1999 to discuss the network elements which need to be included in the baseline "No-Action" network. This meeting was attended by representatives of all the regional agencies involved with FAP 340, including Metra, the Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and Pace. Decisions were made regarding the baseline "No-Action" network with Transit and Highway improvements. For transit improvements, all elements of the Strategic Regional Transit System would be included, however the Metra's Outer Circumferential (EJ&E) line would not be included. For highway improvements the al Chalabi Group (ACG) will provide socioeconomic forecasting and elements identified at meetings with Will County.

A meeting was held on July 27, 1999 with Will County Highway Department representatives to further refine local street improvements to be included in the baseline roadway network.

Section 6(f) LAWCON property mitigation and other issues related to the project were discussed at a coordination meeting with the Will County Forest Preserve District (WCFPD) on June 20, 2000.

A meeting was held on October 20, 2000 with FPDWC to discuss using property adjacent to Spring Creek east of Gougar Road for additional wetland mitigation.

6.1.4 Local Governments

First Round of Local Meetings

The purpose of the first round of meetings was to gather and confirm information received from local municipalities and to inquire about growth that has occurred since publication of the 1996 FEIS. The meetings occurred late March to early April 2000. The focus was mainly on economic growth and land use policies and projections. Below is a listing of communities involved.

- Village of Woodridge
- Village of Lemont
- Village of New Lenox
- Village of Romeoville
- City of Lockport
- Village of Mokena
- Village of Frankfort
- Village of Bolingbrook
- City of Joliet
- Will County
- Homer Township

Second Round of Local Meetings

The purpose of the second round of local meetings was to present the five (5) Alternatives that will be included in this SFEIS, including the No-Action, Mass Transit, Lemont Bypass, Enhanced Arterial and Tollroad/Freeway. The meetings occurred during the first two weeks of June 2000. The meetings also included a plan consistency review and survey document. Below is a listing of the communities involved.

- Village of New Lenox
- Village of Mokena
- Village of Woodridge
- Homer Township
- City of Lockport
- Village of Frankfort

- Village of Bolingbrook
- Village of Romeoville
- City of Joliet
- Village of Lemont/Lemont Township
- Will County

A meeting was held with the Forest Preserve District of Will County on June 20, 2000. The purpose of the meeting was a general update of proposed action activities and discussion of Section 6(f) issues.

6.1.5 Environmental Advocacy and Public Interest Groups

On September 1, 1999, a meeting was held with Environmental Law and Policy Center (ELPC), Business & Professional People for the Public Interest (BPI), and New Alternatives, Inc. The meeting covered creation of a separate land use plan for the No-Action Alternative and the concepts for the Purpose and Need chapter.

The project status and Alternatives were discussed at a meeting on June 1, 2000 with ELPC, BPI and New Alternatives, Inc.

6.2 Recreational Land Coordination

Refer to the [1996 FEIS, Section 5.6](#) and [1996 FEIS, Section 6.2](#).

6.3 Environmental Coordination Field Review

There have been no meetings since publication of the 1996 FEIS.

6.4 Public Involvement

6.4.1 Public Meetings

General public meetings have not been held since the start of the supplement process.

6.4.2 Public Hearings

A Public Hearing will be held for the proposed action upon approval of the Federal Highway Administration.

6.5 Commitments

The following are updates to the Commitments, Standard Measures and Specific Measures or Other Commitments listed in the [1996 FEIS, Section 6.5.1](#) and the [1996 FEIS, Section 6.5.2](#), since publication in 1996.

6.5.1 Standard Measures

- Wetland mitigation has been started for the project. There are three wetland mitigation components. The first wetland mitigation component located in the Des Plaines River Valley within the Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve is now complete and has been approved by the Army Corps of Engineers. The second mitigation component is located west of Gougar Road along Spring Creek and has been pur-

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chased, but development has not started. Third component is located east of Gougar along Spring Creek, has not been initiated.

- With regards to the Lustron House, since the structure was taken down prior to a HABS being done the stipulation listed in the MOA cannot be satisfied. A coordination meeting was arranged with IHPA on August 17, 2000 to discuss the status of the coordination for the Lustron House. Conversation focused on an October 7, 1998 letter from IHPA to ISTHA in which IHPA identifies three options ISTHA could take to satisfy Stipulation 3 of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). ISTHA accepted option 1, "development of a good resource file for distribution (brochure) which could be distributed to Lustron owners or the general public to promote better awareness of this historic property type," in a letter to IHPA dated August 28, 2000. It was concurred by FHWA at the August 17, 2000 meeting that if ISTHA proceeds with the above stated option, Stipulation 3 of the MOA will be adequately addressed and the Section 106 process will be complete.

6.5.2 Specific Measures or Other Commitments

- Studies were completed with regards to the pre-construction commitment for the Hine's emerald dragonfly located within the Des Plaines River Valley.
- As part of the mitigation for salt impacts, a road salt dispersion study was undertaken (Winter 1996-1997) and a first progress report was completed (April of 2000). The final report is due in 2001. The study will develop an air dispersion model, which predicts the atmospheric dispersion of salt spray and its ultimate deposition.
- A water quality monitoring program begun in January of 1994 continues for Black Partridge Creek. The program's intent is to conduct water quality monitoring before, during and after construction of Preferred Alternative in Black Partridge Creek and its tributaries. The purpose of the study is to monitor the water quality and aquatic biota in Black Partridge Creek. Results from the monitoring program will be coordinated with the Forest Preserve Districts of Cook, DuPage and Will Counties.

7.0 LIST OF AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND PERSONS TO WHOM THE SUPPLEMENTAL FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT WAS SENT

7.1 Federal Agencies

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Railroad Administration
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Coast Guard, Ninth District
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

7.2 State Agencies

Illinois Bureau of the Budget
Illinois Commerce Commission
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
- Office of Mines and Minerals
- Office of Water Resources
Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Department of Transportation
- Division of Aeronautics
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Illinois Geological Survey
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois State Clearinghouse
Illinois State Library
Illinois Water Survey

7.3 Local Agencies

Chicago Area Transportation Study
City of Joliet
City of Lockport
Cook County Board
Cook County Highway Department
Cook County Planning Department
Downers Grove Township

DuPage County Board
DuPage County Division of Transportation
DuPage County Regional Planning Commission
DuPage County Planning Department
DuPage Township
Forest Preserve District of Cook County
Forest Preserve District of DuPage County
Forest Preserve District of Will County
Homer Township
Joliet Township
Joliet Urbanized Area Council of Mayors
Joliet/Will County Center for Economic Development
Lemont Fire Protection District
Lemont Park District
Lemont Township
Lockport Township
Lockport Township Park District
Metra
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
New Lenox Park District
New Lenox Township
Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission
Northwest Homer Fire Protection District #1
Pace
Regional Transportation Authority
South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association
Village of Bolingbrook
Village of Frankfort
Village of Lemont
Village of Mokena
Village of New Lenox
Village of Orland Park
Village of Romeoville
Village of Woodridge
Will County Board District 3
Will County Chamber of Commerce
Will County Governmental League
Will County Highway Department
Will County Land Use Department
Will County Municipal League
Will County Planning Department
Will-South Cook Soil and Water Conservation District
Woodridge Park District

7.4 Utilities

Commonwealth Edison Company

7.5 Libraries

Chicago Public Library - Harold Washington Library Center
Des Plaines Valley Public Library (Lockport Branch)
Des Plaines Valley Public Library (Romeoville Branch)
Fountaindale Public Library (Bolingbrook Branch)
Fountaindale Public Library (Romeoville Branch)
Homer Township Public Library (Lockport)
Joliet Public Library
Lemont Public Library
New Lenox Township Public Library (New Lenox)
Poplar Creek Public Library
University of Illinois Library
Woodridge Public Library

7.6 Organizations

BNSF Corporation
Business and Professional People for the Public Interest
CN Railroad
Environmental Law and Policy Center

7.7 Internet

The internet address is <http://www.dot.state.il.us>

8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

The persons listed below were responsible for preparing this Supplemental Final Environmental Impact Statement, technical reports, or background studies relevant thereto.

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9.4 Environmental Consequences

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11.0 GLOSSARY

The following terms are used throughout this document:

Action Area: All areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Proposed Action and not limited to the immediate area involved in the action.

Air Quality Index, AQI: The AQI is an index for reporting daily air quality statistics. It documents how clean or polluted a region's air is, and what associated health concerns people should be aware of. The AQI focuses on health effects that can happen within a few hours or days after breathing polluted air. EPA uses the AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. For each of these pollutants, EPA has established national air quality standards to protect against harmful health effects.

The al Chalabi Group, Ltd, ACG: A firm specializing in demographic and socioeconomic forecasts.

Ambient: Surrounding; encircling (e.g., ambient sound; ambient air).

Amphibian: Relating to or characteristic of animals of the class Amphibia, cold-blooded vertebrate typically living on land but breeding in water.

Army Corps of Engineers, ACOE: A division of the Federal government whose mission is to provide engineering services to the nation including water resources, civil works facilities, military facilities and construction management for the Department of Defense and other federal agencies. The Agency also administers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and regulates impacts to wetlands and other waters of the United States.

Arterial: A highway classification generally characterized by its ability to quickly move relatively large volumes of traffic, but often with restricted capacity to serve abutting properties. They typically provide for high travel speeds and the longest trip movements. Interstates and freeways are included in this functional classification.

Average Daily Traffic, ADT: The total volume of traffic during a given time period (in whole days), greater than one day and less than one year, divided by the number of days in that time period.

Baseline Roadway Improvements: Consists of roadway improvements not assumed to be built in the 2020 RTP, but anticipated by IDOT and county officials to be constructed by year 2020.

Biological Assessment: Information on listed and proposed plant and animal species, including designated and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the Proposed Action area and the evaluation of potential effects of the action on such species and habitat.

Bypass: An alternative route usually around a specific feature such as a town.

CAL3QHC: A microcomputer based model developed by the U.S. EPA that predicts pollutant concentrations from motor vehicles at or near roadway intersections.

Carbon Monoxide Screen for Intersection Modeling, COSIM: A modeling program used to calculate the carbon monoxide concentrations, based on the intersection geometry, user inputs and worst case assumptions.

Chicago Area Transportation Study, CATS: The Chicago Area Transportation Study is designated by the state and local officials as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the northeastern Illinois region. The MPO is responsible together with the state for carrying out the urban transportation planning process in this region. The northeastern Illinois region includes: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties and a portion of Kendall County.

Chicago central area: Downtown Chicago central business district.

Chicago Transit Authority, CTA: The division of the Regional Transportation Authority (RTA) responsible for the day-to-day operations and planning for the rapid transit and bus systems serving the city of Chicago and near in suburbs. The CTA operates the nation's second largest public transportation system and covers the City of Chicago and 38 surrounding suburbs.

Code of Federal Regulations, C.F.R.: Document that codifies all rules of the executive departments and agencies of the federal government. It is divided into fifty volumes, known as titles. Title 40 of the C.F.R. (referenced as 40 C.F.R.) lists all environmental regulations.

Compensation Ratios: Relationship between the amount of compensation required as compared with the amount of adverse impact to a wetland.

Contiguous: In actual contact; touching; also adjacent; near; neighboring; adjoining.

Converted Wetland: A wetland that does not meet the definition of a wetland because of an alteration of the wetland area hydrology, plants or soil.

Criteria Pollutants: The 1970 amendments to the Clean Air Act required EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for certain pollutants known to be hazardous to human health. EPA has identified and set standards to protect human health and welfare for seven pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, particulate matter (2.5 and 10 micrometers in size), sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide. The term, "criteria pollutants" derives from the requirement that EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. It is on the basis of these criteria that standards are set or revised.

Cumulative effects: Impacts which result from the incremental consequences of an action when added to other past and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

dB(A): The smallest change in sound level an average person can detect under ideal conditions

Delineation: Determining the boundaries of a jurisdictional wetland.

Department of Transportation, DOT: Established by an act of Congress on October 15, 1966, its mission is to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible and convenient transportation system that meets our vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future.

Disaggregated Residential Allocation Model/Employment Allocation Model,

DRAM/EMPAL: A land use planning model that, based on patterns of accessibility and relative attractiveness, forecasts where new development will occur and, consequently, the future distribution of households and employment.

EAI: Existing O'Hare and Midway Airports.

Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad, EJ&E: The location of Metra's proposed Outer Circumferential Commuter Rail Corridor.

Emergent: An erect, rooted, herbaceous wetland plant that may be temporarily or permanently flooded at its base but is nearly always exposed at the upper portion. Most swamps, bogs, marshes and prairie wetlands contain emergent vegetation.

Emission Rates: The rate at which pollutant is emitted by a source.

Federal Highway Administration, FHWA: A division of the USDOT that provides technical expertise to its partners and customers in areas such as roadway and bridge design, construction and maintenance, highway safety, and environmental protection and enhancement.

Federal Transit Administration, FTA: A division of the USDOT that provides technical expertise in the areas of transit, including rail, bus, people movers, etc.

Final Environmental Impact Statement, FEIS: A detailed written statement, prepared for major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, which discusses the environmental impacts of the proposed action; any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented; alternatives to the proposed action; the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

Floristic Quality Index, FQI: Provides a measure of floristic integrity or a brief functional assessment of an area's vegetation.

Forblands: Field, prairie or meadow covered with broad-leaved herbs other than grass.

FPDWC: Forest Preserve District of Will County.

Freeway: A high speed – high capacity arterial used to transport a high proportion of the total urban/suburban travel on a minimum of kilometers and serving a major portion of trips entering and leaving an urban area. Used extensively to provide continuity within urban areas, serve the major economic activity centers and accommodate the longest regional and intraurban trips.

Functional Classification: The process by which highways and streets are grouped into classes or systems based on the character of service they are intended to provide.

Gary, Chicago, Milwaukee Priority Corridor, GCM: One of four "Priority Corridors" throughout the country. These corridors have been selected for special federal transportation funding based on very specific transportation and environmental criteria. The corridor includes the greater metropolitan areas of Gary, Chicago and Milwaukee as well as portions of southeast Wisconsin, northeast Illinois, and northwestern Indiana. The corri-

dor was defined to allow for a wide range of solutions for movements throughout the corridor, including high-speed rail.

Historic American Building Survey, HABS: The program documents important architectural, engineering and industrial sites throughout the United States and its territories. A complete set of documentation consists of measured drawings, large format photographs, and written history.

Hydric Soil: Soils that are saturated, flooded or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions that favor the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation.

Hydrologic Unit: Divisions of the United States into successively smaller watersheds or drainage areas.

Hydrology: The study of the properties, distribution and circulation of water, specifically water on the surface or land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere. Also used to refer to the characteristics of water flow in or on a given site.

IDOT Bureau of Design and Environment Manual, IDOT BDE Manual: A resource that provides guidelines to establish uniform practices for the Department of Transportation and consultant personnel in the state of Illinois. The Manual presents a majority of the information normally required in the development of a typical roadway project.

Illinois and Michigan Canal, I&M Canal: Completed in 1848, the canal connects the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River watershed along a longstanding Native American portage route. The 156 kilometer (97 mile) canal extends from the Chicago River near Lake Michigan to the Illinois River at Peru, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Transportation, IDOT: The agency has responsibility for planning, construction and maintenance of Illinois' extensive transportation network, which encompasses, highways and bridges, airports, public transit, rail freight and rail passenger systems.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, IEPA: The agency that works to safeguard environmental quality, consistent with the social and economic needs of the State of Illinois, so as to protect health, welfare, property and the quality of life.

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, IHPA: The agency with the responsibility to collect, preserve, interpret and communicate the diverse heritage of Illinois and to educate the public by providing access to historic resources in the state.

Illinois Natural History Survey, INHS: An organization made of scientists that study the plants and animals of Illinois and how they interact among the variety of ecosystems throughout the state.

Illinois State Highway System: Consists of all highways under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Department of Transportation. This system contains all Interstate highways, all other marked State and U.S. routes, and some unmarked routes. The Department uses either a combination of Federal funds and State funds or State-only funds for improvements on the State highway system.

Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, ISHPO: Administers the national historic preservation program at the State level, review National Register of Historic Places nominations, maintain data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consult with Federal agencies during Section 106 review. SHPOs are designated by the governor of their respective State or territory.

Illinois State Toll Highway Authority, ISTHA: The Authority is a user financed administrative agency of the State of Illinois whose purpose is to operate, maintain and service a system of tollroads in the northern portion of the State, with an approximate total length of 443 kilometers (275 miles).

Infrastructure: An underlying base or foundation especially for an organization or a system. The basic facilities, services and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices and prisons.

Intermodal: Planning and infrastructure that reflects a focus on connectivity between modes of transportation as a means of facilitating linked trip making. It emphasizes connection, choices, coordination and cooperation.

I-PASS: The electronic toll collection system used by ISHTA.

Jurisdiction: The authority and obligation to administer, control, construct, maintain and operate a highway subject to the provisions of the *Illinois Highway Code*.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Act), LAWCON: A Federal source of funding for parks and recreational areas.

L_{eq} : The sound level which, in a stated period of time, contains the same acoustic energy as the varying sound level during the same time period based on FHWA Regulations.

Local Roads and Streets: All public roads and streets not classified as arterials or collectors are classified as local roads and streets. Local roads and streets are characterized by the many points of direct access to adjacent properties and the relatively minor value in accommodating mobility. Speeds and volumes are usually low and trip distances short.

macroinvertebrates: An invertebrate animal (animal without a backbone) large enough to be seen without magnification.

Memorandum of Agreement, MOA: An agreement between two governmental agencies or other units of government.

Metra: The division of Regional Transit Authority responsible for the day-to-day operations and planning for the commuter rail system serving the northeastern Illinois region.

Metropolitan Planning Organization, MPO: A federally mandated government agency, designated by state and local officials as being responsible for long-range transportation planning and programming for a metropolitan area.

Mitigation Measures: Activities identified in the environmental process intended to lessen the severity of any unavoidable environmental impacts precipitated by the proposed action.

MOBILE5b: Mobile 5b is a computer program that calculates emission factors for carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. The program was developed by U.S. EPA for this purpose and it is used by most states across the country for calculating emission factors used in preparing emission inventories, State Implementation Plans and carbon monoxide conformity analysis.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards, NAAQS: Standards which, in the judgment of the Administrator, if attained and maintained, will provide an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.

National Wetlands Inventory, NWI: The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service produces information on the characteristics, extent, and status of the Nation's wetlands and deepwater habitats.

Natural Resource Conservation Service, NRCS: The Natural Resources Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is a Federal agency that works in partnership with the American people to conserve and sustain our natural resources.

No-Action Alternative: The No-Action Alternative represents the transportation system expected to be in place by 2020 without the proposed action. The No-Action Alternative is a combination of the existing roadway network with the transit and TSM improvements recommended in the 2020 RTP plus the baseline roadway improvements. The No-Action Alternative provides a basis for evaluating the Build Alternatives.

Noise Abatement Criteria, NAC: Noise impact thresholds for considering abatement. They are designed to achieve a substantial noise reduction.

Noise Abatement: The act of limiting the amount of noise that carries from a source to a noise receptor. There are three ways to accomplish this: change the source, relocate the receptor or change the noise path between the source and the receptor.

Non-attainment: A classification indicating noncompliance with pollutant concentration standards.

Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, NIPC: The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission - is the official comprehensive planning agency for the six-county Chicago metropolitan area. The Commission was created by the Illinois General Assembly in 1957 and assigned three broad responsibilities: to conduct research required for planning for the region, to prepare comprehensive plans and policies to guide the development of the region, and to advise and assist local governments.

ORD: O'Hare Airport.

Out of the Drainage Basin: A wetland compensation area located outside of the Hydrologic Unit boundary, which includes the site of the proposed project for which the wetland compensation is required.

Palustrine Wetland: A freshwater wetland dominated by trees, shrubs, and emergent vegetation. Typically, palustrine wetlands are made up of marsh or swamp land. Other systems include marine, estuarine, riverine, and lacustrine (deep water, such as lakes).

Photochemical Reactions: A chemical process produced by the action of light.

Preferred Alternative: The Tollroad/Freeway Alternative is the Preferred Alternative recommended by IDOT for the Proposed Action. The Preferred Alternative includes construction of full access controlled tollroad/freeway facility with the No-Action improvements presented in Section 3.2.1 of this SFEIS. The tollroad/freeway facility would provide a six-lane divided highway from I-55 to 127th Street and a four-lane divided highway from 127th Street to I-80. Interchanges would be located at I-55, 127th Street, 143rd Street/IL Route 171 (Archer Avenue), IL Route 7 (159th Street), U.S. Route 6 and I-80. The proposed alignment would parallel Lemont Road, approximately 2.0 kilometers (1.2 miles) west, from I-55 to the Des Plaines River. At that point, the alignment will shift to the southeast, paralleling State Street approximately 1.2 km (0.75 miles) west from 127th Street to 143rd Street. The alignment would then parallel Gougar Road until 159th Street where the alignment shifts to the southeast. The Preferred Alignment ends where it intersects with I-80 approximately 0.4 kilometers (0.4 miles) east of Cedar Road.

Primary Pollutant: A pollutant emitted directly. Carbon monoxide is the most common primary pollutant associated with vehicle exhaust systems.

Productivity Cost: Average annual productivity cost equals the average hourly rate of a private employee as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics multiplied times 250 working days per year.

Project Corridor: The Project Corridor for the Preferred Alternative is characterized as a suburban/rural area within the urban fringe. The Project Corridor is located within north central Will County, with small portions extending into southern DuPage and southwestern Cook Counties (Exhibit 2-1). The Project Corridor crosses twelve municipal and township political subdivisions, the largest being the City of Joliet and the Village of Lemont. Other political subdivisions include Homer, DuPage, Lockport, Joliet and New Lenox Townships in Will County, as well as the western two-thirds of Lemont Township in Cook County and the southern one half of Downers Grove Township in DuPage County. Over 70 percent of the Project Corridor is within Will County.

Proposed Action: The south extension of Interstate Route 355 from Interstate Route 55 to Interstate Route 80.

Radial System: A system of highways radiating from a city center outwards, similar to a spider web. Such as I-94, I-90, I-55, I-290 and I-57.

Regional Transportation Authority, RTA: The RTA oversees local transportation operators in the six-county Chicago metropolitan area. RTA's three service boards - CTA, Metra (the suburban rail system) and Pace (the suburban bus system) recover collectively at least 50% of operating costs from farebox and other system revenues, as required by Illinois State Law. The RTA provides public funding for the agencies' remaining operating expenses.

Regional Transportation Plan (2020), 2020 RTP: The 2020 RTP was developed by CATS as part of the regional planning effort. The plan is a coordinated multimodal ground transportation system that maintains the existing transportation investments and serves future travel needs through 2020. The plan is integrated with northeastern Illinois' land resource management strategies and air quality goals. The 2020 RTP makes rec-

ommendations in 10 major areas based on an assessment of total system needs, growth forecasts and projected financial resources.

Secondary effects: Indirect impacts that are caused by an action and are later in time or further removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Secondary Pollutant: A secondary pollutant is formed in the air by chemical reactions between primary pollutants, sunlight, normal atmospheric constituents and other secondary pollutants (reactive hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides). A common example of a secondary pollutant is ozone.

Section 4(f) Evaluation: Documentation of involvement a project would have with Section 4(f) land. The Section 4(f) evaluation addresses alternatives to use of such land and measures to minimize any harm that would result from such use.

Section 4(f) Land: Land protected under 49 USC 303 (Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act of 1966); i.e., any publicly owned park, recreational area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge or a historic site (publicly or privately owned) of national, State, or local significance (as determined by the Federal, State, or local officials having jurisdiction over the park, recreational area, refuge or site). The term “historic site” includes both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites determined important for preservation in place.

South Suburban Airport, SSA: The proposed third major airport in the northeastern Illinois region at a south suburban site.

STAMINA 2.0: STAMINA 2.0 developed by FHWA computes highway traffic noise at nearby receivers and aids in the design of highway noise barriers.

State Implementation Plan, SIP: The statewide plan for achieving national ambient air quality standards as mandated by the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990.

Study Area: The study area includes six townships: DuPage, Homer, Joliet, Lockport, New Lenox and Lemont/Downers Grove Townships.

Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement, SFEIS: A detailed written statement on changes in the proposed action and/or on the identification and analysis of new circumstances or information not addressed in the Draft or Final EIS, which would introduce new and changed environmental effects of significance on the quality of the human environment.

Traffic Analysis Zone, TAZ: The point on a grid defined by CATS that covers northeastern Illinois and is used for traffic modeling.

Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FWHA TNM), TNM: TNM developed by FHWA computes highway traffic noise at nearby receivers and aids in the design of highway noise barriers.

Transportation Control Measures, TCM: Any action or measure designed to reduce vehicle emissions or concentrations of air pollutants from transportation sources through improvements to vehicular flow or by reducing the number of vehicle trips.

Transportation Improvement Plan, TIP: The region’s programming and implementation agenda of surface transportation projects that contains projects for which federal

capital funding is sought, federal operating assistance desired as well as all regionally significant non-federally funded projects.

Transportation System Development Plan, TSD: A coordinated multimodal ground transportation system plan that maintains the existing transportation investments and serves future travel needs through 2010. The predecessor to the 2020 RTP, the 2010 TSD was also developed by CATS as part of the regional planning effort. The TSD was used for the 1996 FEIS.

Transportation System Management, TSM: Strategies that focus on lower-cost capital projects, operational and institutional improvements, operating efficiency improvements, quality of service enhancements and the promotion of public transit.

TSP: Total Suspended Particulate matter.

USEPA or EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency: A division of the Federal government responsible for the protection and oversight of the nations environment, including wetlands, rivers, air and waste

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: The only agency of the U.S. Government whose primary responsibility is fish, wildlife, plant conservation and administering the Federal Threatened and Endangered Species Act.

Vehicle Miles of Travel, VMT: The summation of the total miles traveled by vehicles in a defined area.

vpd: Vehicles per day.

Watershed: The region draining into a river, river system, or other body of water.

Wetland: Land that has a predominance of hydric soils (soils which are usually wet and where there is little or no free oxygen) and that is inundated or saturated at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation (plants typically found in wet habitats) typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Wetland Compensation: The actions (restoration, creation and/or enhancement) necessary that result in the replacement of wetland function and area to offset project-induced wetland losses or impacts an adverse wetland impact, including land acquisition, planning, engineering, construction, monitoring and contingency actions.

Wetland Enhancement: Wetland management or other activity that increases one or more natural or artificial wetland functions while minimizing adverse impacts to other wetland functions.

Wetland Management Practices: Activities that maintain, control and enhance wetland wildlife habitat. This includes the chemical and/or mechanical control of undesirable vegetation.

Wetland Mitigation: This term has two meanings, both of which are used in the text: 1) The actual enhancement, restoration, or creation of wetlands to compensate for permitted wetland losses in terms of area and wetlands functions and values, and 2) to protect wetlands by avoiding damage to them (i.e., long-term wetland protection status), by altering the design or timing of development to minimize negative impacts on wetlands, or by re-

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ducing external negative impacts (e.g., treating water pollution before it enters a wetland or creating a buffer area between the wetland and adjacent development).